The purpose of this document is to create and explain Java methods that identify the locations of the largest and smallest elements in a two-dimensional array. Each method will return a one-dimensional array containing two integers that represent the row and column indices of the respective element. We will implement methods for both double and int arrays.

 code defines a class named ArrayLocator, which contains methods to locate the largest and smallest elements in two-dimensional arrays of both double and int types.

1. **Method Definitions**:
   * Each method (locateLargest and locateSmallest) takes a two-dimensional array as a parameter and initializes an integer array location to store the indices of the found element.

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* + The methods iterate through the array using nested loops, comparing each element to find the largest or smallest value.

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1. **Finding the Largest Element**:
   * In the locateLargest methods, the current largest value is compared with each element in the array. If a larger value is found, the indices are updated in the location array.

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1. **Finding the Smallest Element**:
   * Similarly, the locateSmallest methods work by comparing each element to find the smallest value, updating the location array accordingly.

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1. **Main Method**:
   * The main method demonstrates the functionality of the defined methods by creating sample two-dimensional arrays and printing the locations of the largest and smallest elements.

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The output:

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